" not pretend that this stuff does not contaminate." Well, we do maintain just that. In our view, the innocent and virtuous can only be moved by such revelations to a deeper detestation and lostbing of such crimes as are therein revealed; while the lecherous and libertine who find or fancy in such details a stimulus to lead desires must be already beyoud contamination. You might as well talk of spoil-

ing rotten eggs If it be preper and necessary to suppress judicial developments of this class of crimes, lest public morals be corrupted by their exhibition. then we ought also to suppress judic al exposures of theft, burglary, highway robbery and murder. We know well that it is possible so to dress up and trick out the details of any crime as to render the crime itself /ascinating to immsture and unbalanced minds; and this is the condemnation of the " yellow-covered" school of literature-not that it deals intimately with vice and crime, but that it invests them with a certain ball of heroism, and so commends them to the loose-principled and adventurous. If vice is ever exhibited in our columns as virtue-if it is decked out with the stolen garments of Wit, or Daring, or Generosity-then we shall deserve the censures of the moralist; but the exhibition of vice as vice—as essentially base, coxardly, selfish and vile-never yet impaired the merals of any one.

Good neighbors are among the choicest blessings of life, see the "certain man" who " went down to Ver cho and "fell smoog theres," who "stripped bim, wounded bim, and left bim half dead," could testify from inverse experience. The following act, just unanimously passed by both branches of the Legisla ure of New-Jersey, is to the same effect AN ACT for the better protection of the Counties of Monmouth and M above from coning one dis most likely to be examined by the presence of milected vessels from largen and other parts, as the waters

AS ACT for the better protection of the Counter of Monmorth and Malesca from confer and have findly to be expended to be the process of interest and several forces and other ports, at the senter of Harden and several flowers and other ports, at the senter of Harden and Several flowers, at all times, the Counties of Monmouth and Middlesex may be exposed to great danger from contragons of eases and the spread her of, by the entering of intected vessels from foreign and other ports, human to New York or ensurement, within the wavers embraced in Sandy Hook Bay or in the warers embraced in Sandy Hook Bay or in the warers adjacent thereunto, of Raritan Bay, within the jurisdiction of this Sate.

He st enucled by the Senate and General, desembly of the State of New Jorden and Forces, and the Counties of Monmouth or Middlesex or either of them, that an infected vissel or vessels from any foreign or other port, bound for the city of New York, or electers, on board of which any larve come from sary port where any infections disease prevails that may endanger the public tealth, that then and in such case it shall be the duty of the Sheriff, or either of them, to whom such onties of the order the commanding effect or officers of said vessel at vessels to remove the ame beyond the waters lying within the jurisdiction of this Sate; and up in refersal so to do if shall be lawful for fice said Sheriffs or either of them, to call to their or his sast-tarfec the power of their respective counties to said in effecting such removal with the most expectations manner possible or hospitals for the accommodation of sheller of any persons or persons saids of any contaginum desense brought by such years of the section of the same, shall be punishable by a fine not expecting the creation of the same, shall be punishable by a fine not expecting the creation of the same, shall be punishable by a fine not expecting the creation of the same, shall be punishable by a fine not expecting the remover of the same, and the Sheriff of Monmouth is h

3. And 6 if reacts has been so compensation for such service, when rendered the sum of — per diem for every day is which he or they shall be so employed, said compensation to be paid by the Treasurer of the State, upon an adidavit or affirm that much by the officer or officers applying for the same, stating that such service has been rendered and the number of day uployed in said .. rvice.

4. And be if enacted, That this act shall take effect imme

ing the same.
And be at enacted. That the said Sheriff or Sheriffs so es

-According to the provisions of this act, a vessel

bound for Perth Amboy or any other Jersey port, which may be so unfortunate as to suffer from contagious disease, is to be foreibly expelled from the waters of that State! Whether this sort of hospitality is to be extended to those vessels which are so unlucky as to be wrecked on the coast of that State, does not fully appear; but the spirit of the exclusion plainly includes them.

If New-J-reey has any desire to move out of the neighborhood, we do not know that any serious objection will be made; but while she sees fit to re main, we trust the obligations of comity and good neighborhood will not be utterly ignored by her. Her lards along the shore of our Bay and Harbor are more than treb ed in value by their proximity to this Emporium; and we think she ought to consider this in legislating on the subject of Quarantine. If there be a location on her side of our Bay better adapted to the purposes of a Quarantine than any other, it seems to us shabby and churlish to forbid its use for that purpose. And, as to the pretense of peril to her people, her legislators ought to know -usy, they must know-that this danger is far greater with the Quarantine on Staten Island, where it now is, than it would be if it were located on Sandy Hook. If the Representatives of Hoboken, Jersey City, Newark, Etizabetatown, Amboy, &c., see fit to vote on masse for such bills as that above printed, they will have no right to complain it the Yellow Fever should be diffused from our Quarantine to the crowded population which surrounds it, and thence diffused by the multitude of versels and passengers constantly grazing the ceasts of Staten Island through every populous county in East Jersey.

We are assured that the true cause of the peculiar malady which has afflicted the boarders at the National Hetel, at Washington, is to be found in the fact that all the sewers leading from the house have been stopped up during the Winter. Thus the filth they should have carried off has been accumulated under the house filling it with miasma. The place in which meat was hung previous to being cooked was, we are told, especially exposed to these putrid and poisonous exhalations; and thus, it is supposed, some of the boarders were made sick who might otherwise have

We shall soon, however, know the precise truth or the subject, as the house has been closed and a scientific investigation ordered.

New-Hampshine. - The latest addition of the vote. compared with the vote for Governor in 1856, is as fol

57.	1856.		
	Melcaif	Weile.	Goodwin-
N 41	4,579	4.956	433
1 13	2.923	2,662	446
	1.920	2,185	100
			164
	4:123	4.633	283
	5.745	4.631	527
	3,725		130
			326
			281
9 2	1,006	1 417	43
	10 11 N 27	(s Haddock, Metcalf, 4,379 st. 1,479 st. 1,479 st. 1,479 st. 1,470	(s Haddlock, Methalf, Weine, 211 4,173 4,975 111 13 2,923 2,982 11 13 2,923 2,982 11 13 2,923 4,632 13 14 17,70 2,500 18 27 6,22 4,632 14 15 4,925 2,944 15 15 4,905 2,942 17 15 4,905 2,942 17 15 4,905 2,942 17 15 4,905 2,942 17 15 4,905 2,942 17 15 4,905 2,942 17 15 4,905 2,942 17 15 4,905 2,942 17 15 4,905 2,942 18 18 4,905 2,942 18 18 4,905 2,942 18 18 4,905 2,942 18 18 4,905 2,942 18 18 4,905 2,942 18 18 4,905 2,942 18 18 4,905 2,942 18 18 4,905 2,942 18 18 4,905 2,942 18 18 4,905 2,942 18 18 4,905 2,942 18 18 4,905 2,942 18 18 4,905 2,942 18 18 4,905 2,942 18 18 4,905 2,942 18 18 4,945 2,942 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18

Total..... \$4.478 \$1.100 200 52.794 \$2.000 2,576 Whole vote, 65,806. Halle's majority over Wells 3.339-over Wells and Haddock, 3,130. Wells's loss sirce last year, 221. Hairs's gain over Mete df, 2,381. Net Republican gain, 3,305.

THE MURDER OF WALDO WOODS IN SOUTH Bostos-Inquest.-In accordance with assignment, s jury of inquest summoned by Coroner Cornell, resumed their hearing of testimony in the Fifth Police Station House, South Boston, on Friday evening, At the time of adj aroment no testimory calculated t throw light upon the commission of the murder had been elicited, beyond a statement made by a brother of the murdered man, to the effect that, previous to death, he had been head to say, " They pounded me "dreadfully before they stabbed me.

THE KALLOCH CASE -This case, which has been for some time past the center of much interest, has been postponed again to April 7, although it is under stood that the defendant will not be ready by that time, so that more time will be spent in arguments on a motion for further postponement.

# THE LATEST NEWS MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

GOV. GEARY AT WASHINGTON.

Special Disputeb to The N. Y. Pribune. Washington, March 21—19 v. s. Gov. Geary reached the City at 5 this evening. He a not unwilling to resume the government of Kansas f the Administration will sustain him therein; but he can do no good there unless Lecompte and all other Federal office-holders who are in league with the Border-Ruffian oppressers and ravagers be promptly emoved, and the M htary commandant instructed to enstain him in putting down all disturbers and spoders

There is no rational ground for hope that these con ditions will be complied with. The Administration is completely in the power of the Slavery Extensionists. Clark, Calboun and Whitfield are here, pressing the President to accept Geary's resignation and appoint a outhern successor. I think no appeintment will be announced at present, leaving the government in the hands of Secretary Woodson, who is the willing conederate of the Border Roffians.

Two thousand Missourians have taken lawless posession of the Shawnee Reserve. I fear furthe troubles are imminent.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, March 22, 1857. It will depend upon the President whether Kansas gets precedence in the Cabinet meeting tomorrow over the New-York appointments, as previously arranged. Mr. Buchanan is inclined to have the Kansas matter settled, as it is the most embarrassing: and as Gov. Geary is here, there is every reason for a prompt conclusion. As yet no decision has been indicated, and the Presicent thinks there is an excellent opening for the right man to distinguish himself. The principal cause of Gov. Geary's retirement was not being sustained by the late Administration according to its assurances, and realizing embarrassments in the Territory consequent upon that fadure, and the knowledge that support was withheld by the Gov-Gen. Orville Clark of New-York is strongly recommended for the post, and his political relations render his selection acceptable to the

After much canvassing the following members vesterday recommended S. F. Butterworth for Collector of New-York: Mesers. Cochrane, Ward, Sickles, Maclay, Haskins, Hatch and Corning. Mr. Clark also wrote a general letter indorsing his character and integrity.

South. Mr. Harrison of Kentucky is also suggested,

but not urged by any important influence.

Secretary Cobb's zea'ous support of Augustus Schell gives him a certain advantage, and his appointment would not occasion surprise. The other appointments depend upon the turn the Collectorship may take, as the existence of both factions is to be recognized in the distribution, though this main fact is earnestly disclaimed by the President.

To the Associated Press.

Washisoton, Saturday, March 21, 1857.

Meeris, Sickles, Bouck, and many others from New-York had a long interview with the President this morning relative to appointments in that city and State.

The door was then thrown epen to more than three hundred persons in waiting, including a fresh Maryl siddely gation. A large number rushed up and harriedly put their papers into the Presidential possession, while others contented themselves with shaking his hand—the President saying that he would listen to them all reparately, were it in his power; and they would, he said, have before them one of the most important subjects ever brought to the attention of the Government;

said, have before them one of the most important subjects ever brought to the attention of the Government;
and in this connection, he said: "He had just re"ceived the resignation of Gov. Geary, to take place
"on the 20th instant, and that time is passed."
Hence," he remarked, "you see it is impossible for
"me, gentlemen, to attend to you now."
The fellowing, among other officers, are assigned to
the steamer Niagara, a. d have been ordered to report
to the Navy Department by the 1st of April: Captain
Hudson; Lieutenants North, Todd, Guest, Wells, McCauley, Whiting and Kennon; Surgean Palmer, and

Hudson: Lieutenants North, Todd, Guest, Weils, and Cauley, Whiting and Kennon: Surgeon Palmer, and Assistant Surgeons Leprah and Washington: Purser Eldridge, and Chief-Engineer Everett.

Col. Wheeler, who has held the commission of Min-

ister to Nicaragua ever since the cossation of diplo-matic intercourse, has recently resigned it. The Hon. John A. McClernaud of Elinois has been

recommended by prominent politicians of that Siste for the Mission to Russia.

The Cabinet to day had under consideration the

The Cabinet to-day had under consideration the Dallas-Clairendon Tresty, and approved it is the form amended by the Senate. It will be conveyed to our Minister at the Court of St. James by Alexander H. Evans of Washington, who, as special messenger, will leave Beston for Europe on Wednesday next, and return to this country sifer visiting London and Paris. The resignation of Gov. Geary was not received until to day. The intimation, however, of his determination to the country signature of the second section. resign was sent hither some days ago by tele graph. The Governor was not here last night, as was reported. His resignation has not yet been acted upon, though it will be accepted. No successor has been designated as yet.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE......ALEANY, March 21, 1857.
Remonstrances and petitions in relation to Trinity Church matters and discriminating tolls were presented.
The Committee reported favorably the bills to prevent extortion by railroad companies, and making the sale of fraudulent tickets for passages in public con-

sate of transment treats for passages in public con-veyances felony.

Bills were passed to incorporate Alfred University: to amend the charter of the Long Ieland Raitroad Com-pany, and to amend the charter of the Chatham Bank. The bill to alter the Commissioner's map of the City of Brooklyn was passed.

ASSEMBLY.

ASSEMBLY.

A large number of bills were reported upon favorably from Committees; among them were the following: To amend the Pilot laws of 1853.

To authorize the appraisal of the lands to be taken for the Ontario, Auburn and New York Railread.

For the appointment of two hundred Commissioners of Deeds in New-York.

Mr. JOHN J. REILLY brought in a bill to authorize the Mayor Ac. of New York to have a second and the lands of the la

Mr. 30HA J. REMILE BOUNDED IN SOME \$350,000 to pay for market sites and for the erection of markets.

The House refused to concur in the Senate smeadment to the bill relative to Banks and Banking Associated to the bill relative to Banks and Banking Associated to the bill relative to Banks and Banking Associated to the bill relative to Banks and Banking Associated to the bill relative to Banks and Banking Associated to the bill relative to Banks and Banking Associated to the bill relative to Banks and Banking Associated to the bill relative to Banks and Banking Associated to the bill relative to Banks and Banking Associated to the bill relative to Banks and Banking Associated to the bill relative to Banks and Banking Associated to the bill relative to the bill relative to Banks and Banking Associated to the bill relative to Banks and Banking Associated to the bill relative to Banks and Banking Associated to the bill relative to Banks and Banking Associated to the bill relative to Banks and Banking Associated to the bill relative to Banks and Banking Associated to the bill relative to Banks and Banking Associated to the bill relative to Banks and Banking Associated to the bill relative to Banks and Banking Associated to the bill relative to Banks and Banking B arions. The amendment restricted the amount of cir-culation to be issued on the face of mortgages. A resolution requiring information from the Bank

A resolution requiring information from the Bank Superintendent as to the propriety of having bills printed on paper which would grevent counterfeiting,

was adopted.

The bill authorizing the dissolution of the Northern
or Ogdens burgh Railroad Company, and the formation
of a new Company, was passed.

The Canal Board transmitted resolutions favoring a

duction of catal tolls on certain articles.

The Annual Report of the Institution of the Blind

the breed of horses was then debated and war nly sup-ported by Messrs. Floyd, Jones, Prendergast, Woods, Rese and others. Mr. Foot spake in opposition. Mr. HOGEBOOM, in advocating the passage of the

bill, spoke eloquently in tavor of the improvement of horses in this country, and designated opposition to such a bill as false and mistsken morality. Mr VARNUM favored the bill, on the ground that the legalization of a respectable race-course would be a public good, and tend to the discontinuance of disrepu-

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CIRCASSIAN.

HALIFAN, March 22-A. M. The screw steamship Circussian, which was apconted to leave Liverpool for this port via St. John's, N. F., on the 7th inst., has not yet been heard of here. A thick snow-storm now prevails with an easterly

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF RHODE ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, March 22, 4857.
The General Assembly adjourned on Saturday, after a session of eleven weeks. The principal business of the session has been the revision of the State laws.

GOV. GEARY S RESIGNATION AT HONESDALE-HONESDALE, Pa., Saturday, March 21, 1857. The confirmation of Gov. Greary's resignation is re-ceived, with the appointment of a Southern Pro-Slavery man in his place. The Democracy have placed their fleg, with the Buchanan streamer attached, at half mast.

NEW-YORK QUARANTINE PHYSICIAN. ALBANT, Saturday, March 21, 1857.
It is rumored that the name of Dr. Bissed of Living-ston County went into the Schate last Wadnesday as Physician to Quarar tine in place of Dr. Harria.

FAILURE OF THE BANK OF NEWCASTLE. PITTESTEGH. Seturday, March 21, 1857.
The Benk of Newcastle, the credit of which has been impaired for some weeks, has finally stopped payment. The amount of coin in the bank yesterday to redeem notes amounting to \$100,000, was fur four dilare.

The castier. Mr. Waggonseller, it is said. has absconded with \$50,000.

The directors of the hour.

The directors of the bank are all men of respectabil The directors of the bank are all men of respectability, and have been most sailly duped by the cashler, who was a fact liver and deeply engaged in Eastern speculations. Large sums belonging to the bank werecknessly loaned to corporations, most of which will be lost; among others, \$30,000 to the Grammercy Bank of Indiana.

PLANING MILL BURNED.

Lottsville, Felday, March 10, 1807.

Mesers Bunn & Lacy's planing mill, in this place was destroyed by fire last night. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Less \$30,000.

THE COTTON CROP.

Acousta, Ga., Saturday, March 21, 1887.

The latest information from all parts show the decrease in the receipts of cotton to be 250,000 bales, as compared with the same time last season.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

We have no mail to day south of Mobile.

Our politicists are at fever heat regarding the spontments and the possibility that the best city offices may be given to politicisms from the interior of the State is occasioning great grumbling.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BOSTON

for the week ending March 20, were as follows: Dry Goods. \$178.277 Hides Sugar. \$191.114 Sattyster.  M. hauet. 78,667 Copper Ore. Tra. \$18.287 Wool. Code: \$6.538 Hemp Gusty Bags. \$15.591 Other articles.	\$81,70 52,55 59,55 61,86 45,60
Linesed 92 15 Total Corresponding week of last year.	1,957,00
Increase	1,187,41

#### THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of New Jersey closed his eighty-first session on Saturday last at 11 o'clock a. m. It commerced on Tuesday, the 13th day of January last. The business before it was mainly of a local or private character, which might have been disposed of to more general satisfaction by local authorities under the guidance of general laws. Much time has been lost in the discussion of applications for special bank charters made in opposition to the spirit of the general banking law of the State. The day first fixed upon for adour ment was Friday, the 13th inst., but when that day arrived it was found necessary to postpone the ad-journment for a week. Owing to a veto from the Goverror on Friday afternoon, of the joint resolution to borrow meney from the School Fund for the relief of the State Treasury, the session did not break up until Saturday.

Toward the close of the Session, the activity of the "third House" and the flow of wine increased in proportion to the importance of the interests at stake. Banks, railroads and individuals combined to strengthen and animate the labby. Foremost, as usual, among these were the serva ts of the great Camden and Amboy monopo'y interest. At dinner on Friday last agents were present at no less than three of the Trenton hotels where Members of the Legislature were dining, and wine was freely dispensed without the least attempt to conceal the fact that it was the bounty of the menopoly. At the Treaten House which is the headquarters of the railroad interest; at Ksy's, Hotel, which is the headquarters of the Buchanan party, and at Cunningham's, near the railroad depot, wine was lavished freely until about 3 o'clock—the time for the Legislature to reassemble. During the afternoon it was evident in both branches of Legislature that there were not a few dizzy-headed members among them, and the remark was repeated by members, as well as by spectators, that "the Legislature is druck, and scarcely knows what it "about" Meantime bills were carelessly rushed through entheir final passage. The excitement in the Assembly was greater than in the Senste. The evening session was continued until after midnight, when an accomment to Saturday was found necessary. The more important of the hills passed are as follows An Act directing the Sheriffs of Monmouth and Middlesex Counties to remove any vessel containing an infectious disease from the waters within the jurisd c

infections disease from the waters within the January tion of those counties.

An Act increasing the capital stock of the joint Companies (Camden and Amboy Railroad and the Dalaware and Raritan Canal Companies) \$3 000 000 was passed. The object of this increase of capital, as stated in the bill, was to enable the Companies to construct a double track from Trenton to New Branswick, and to make various improvements mount to Canal. and to make various improvements upon the Canal.
It is said that one object in obtaining this increase of capital is to relieve the treasury of the Companies from entertreasment in consequence of having paid about \$540,000 in settling claims arising from the Burlington \$5.0,000 in settling claims arising from the Burlington casualty. Thus far the Companies have allowed no

Claim to come to trial.

To authorize the New York and Eric Railroad Company to hold lands, and to complete the Paterson and Hucson River Railroad.

the Morris and E-sex Railroad An Act extending the Morris and E-sex Railroad from Newsik to the Hudson River, in Hudson County. An Act establishing a Reform School in the County of Essex for the employment and reformation of juve-

alle delinquents.

An Act to transfer the keeping of the jails and custody of the prisoners from the Sheriff to the Board of Chosen Freeholders in the Counties of Hudson and

A Joint Resolution, requesting the Representatives of New Jersey in Congress to use their influence for the passage of a law reducing the rates of occan post-age between the United States and foreign countries, and to and from California and Oregon, and to abolish

the franking privilege.

An Act for e-ecting the County of Union out of parts
of Essex, Sussex and Middlesex Counties. The public
buildings will be located at the City of Elizabeth. The new county will comprise two Assembly Dist cts, and will be included within the Fifth Congressional District. The new county will include Elizabeth City, Rahway, Springheid, Westfield, New-Providence aux

A Joint Resolution, asking the General Government A Joint Rescution, asking the General Government to provide for the better preservation of life and property on the coast of New Jersey, the more effective working of the Government apparatus, and for the burial of the dead lost on the coast by ship wreck.

An Act for the better regulation of the Fire Depart-

ment of Jersey City provides for the election of five Commissioners to preside over the interests of the Fire Department, subject to the Common Council.

## FINANCES OF NEW-JERSEY

During the recent Democratic administration in the State of New-Jersey, the State figances became sailly embarrassed. To relieve the Treasury from its em barrassment, the Buchaneers proposed to reduce the School Fund, sacred to the cause of education. A resolution was parsed in the Assembly on Wednesday, which provided that \$47,000 of the best securities of the School Fund, which are at a premium of 40 per cent, he turned over to the State for \$47,491 85 of the bonds of the Joint Companies, which are worth only 78, or at a discount of 22 per ceut. The following is

Best resoired by the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-Be at resolved by the Sen, it and describing of the State of New Jersey. That the Treasure is a substricted and directed to transfer to the School Fund of this State securities, at par value, amounting is the sum of norm exists when thousant from hundred and ninety one dollars and eighty the costs, with time bonds of the Delawier and flating Caru, and Cambriand Amboy Rainoul and Transportation. Companies, with coupons attached—one for receive the companies, with outpoins attached—one for receive the contraction of the product the contract of February since the contract of the contract of February since is not sent the contract of the contract of the contract is not described by the State, amounting to intrest thousand four hundred and hintery dollars and sent the resonant sort has a likely to the contract and that is income and their to hintery dollars and sent to the central and that is income and the six in the contract of the contract and that is income and the six of the contract and that is income and the six of the contract and that is income and the six of the contract and that is income. care and by the State, amounting to insee thousand four hundred and hibrty dollars and elastly five cents, and that, in item of the said securities, the Practices for the support of Free Schools are authorized and directed to transfer unto the State of New Jetzes such executions belonging to the School Find as can be most readily collected, amounting to the sam so directed to be that setted by the School Find and bonds so transferred to the School Find Provided, That if each bond is the state shall make good in the School Fund any definitions on the State shall make good in the School Fund any definitions on the State shall make good in the School Fund any definitions on the State shall make good in the School Fund any definitions on the School Fund any definitions on the School Fund any definitions of the School Fund any definitions of the School Fund any definitions of the School Fund any definition of the Sc

On Friday aftermoon this resolution was adopted by the Senate by a strictly party vote—the opposition voting against it. Gov. Newell sent in a veto of this resolution on

day night. We extract: "The Constitution (Art. IV sec. 7, clause 6) provides as follows, viz: "The fund for the support of Free Schools and all money, stock and other preperty which may hereaf or be appropriated for that purpose, or received into the Treasury under the provision of any law heretofore passed to anguent the said fined that he securely invested, and remain a perpetual unit, and the income thereof, except as much us it may be indeed expedient to apply to an increase of the capital shall be annually appropriated to the one. capital, shipli be argually appropriated to the cus-of Public Schools, for the equal sensitiof allette cope of the State, and it shall not be competent for the Legislature to borrow, appropriate or no the

under any pretence whetever.

"The chair is now in debt beyond the limit prescribed in the Constitution, and fands are needed to its present and accruing hab littles. The State \$16,000 by raising the money it wants by a sale of to a spiritual or present to thomey it wants by a side or there excurities in the market, but proposes to pass their overto the Sohool Fund at their par value, guar-antesing their payment in full at maturity. There are sandry objections to this proceeding. It violates in my judgment, both the letter and spirit of the Consti-

It is in effect a borrowing by the State of a part of col Sund. The pretense that it is a confere security for another is not account. It is the exchange of one security the fact. It is the exchange of one security for another, with the additional pledge upon the part of the State to make up all deficiences in the latter. An in dividual may sell the paper of a third party for what it is with in the market, and it done "without recourse, it is but a sale, but, if be guarantee the paper to one who advances money upon it, it is a loan, a borrowing in law." If the Constitution can be evaded in this way, the State may borrow the entire School. First transferring partial securities or no securities in exchange, only pledging itself for their payment at materity, not even becoming liable for the prompt payment of the yearly a craing interest. This would make the constitutional restriction a dead latter.

"There are other objections to this resolution, grow-ng out of my views of the gene al policy with which he School Fund and the State finances should be ad-

ministered.

The former I desire shall be kept as a secure and permenent first not to be inserted with by reason of any embassis ment in the permissy condition of the State. Let the precedent once be established that the Note. Let the precedent of ce be established that the Legis ature may look to this fund as a resource in difficulty, and the end is sure. So too, I should hold it bad policy, and an unsafe precedent, for the State to indirect the bonds of any company or companies with a view to raise money. These things generally have small beginnings, but once begon, their lendency is all in one direction. The resolution in question is, in my jurgment, unconstitutional, unwise and inexpedient." The Legislature adjourned until Saturday morning

at 9 o clock, when upon reassembling.

Mr. Niggs called up this message of the Governor, and it was laid upon the table by a vote of 11 Democra's to 9 Opposition.

Mr. Allen (Op.) introduced a bill to raise a State tax of \$00 000. He said be thought it was best to meet this question of the State debt at once, and settle it is a legitimate manner, and not go borrowing securities

Mr. Kafferty (Dem.) moved to lay the bill on the Agreed to by a party vote of 11 Democrats to S Op-

periti n. Mr. Cobb (Dem ), from the Judiciary Committee

Bit. Cobb (Dem.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported the following resolution:

Joint Resolution in relation to the disposal of Securities in the hands of the State Treasurer.

Be it Resolved, by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey. That the State Treasurer be, and is here by authorized, to sell at any time previous to the meeting of the nate section of the Legislature, the following bonds and other scariffes now in his bands, belonging to the State, wir. Three bends of the Joint Companies and two bonds and morrizages amounting to \$44,00, and two bonds and morrizages amounting to the sum of \$3,500 85 and such other securities as he may be reaffer receive, at the highest market value, when

nor a assent be first given to such sale. Lost, 9 to 11. Mr. Rafferty moved to lay on the table, which was greed to, 11 to 9.

Mr. Chetwood offered a resolution to appoint a com mittee to deaft a hill to relieve the State from its present embarrassments without distributing the Ochoo Fund. Laid on the table. In the Assembly this resolution was adopted by a

vote of 37 to 12, and the final adjournment then took

A TRAGEDY IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribone.
FLAMINGSBURG, Ky., March 14, 1857. This neighborhood was the scene of a most shocking tragedy last Sunday night, some notice of which appeared in the last Maysvil e Engle. The circumstances have awakened an intense excitement throughout the

discent counties. The person killed lived about six miles from this villace, and though well to do in the world was not or very good repute. His name was James Taber, and he was murdered by his own slave, in his own house, while lying in front of the fire on the floor asleep. The negro was convicted of the act to-day, under confession, and is to be harg on the 14th prox. He is not at all insensible of his crime, and seems to have been terribly wrought upon by his late master, and declares that he does not regret the deed

frightfully ill-treated personally, and was time and egain ordered by Taber from the house, for the sole purpose of compelling his wife to submit to his ( Taber's) brutal and deprayed lusts; and to this latter cause may he traced the awful tracedy which follows. After he consummated it, both himself and his wife led from the house and secreted themselves near by in a thicket. In the morning they were pursued by the neighbors, and the woman, in a paroxysin of fear, when she saw they were likely to be found, rushed to a small stream at hand and drowned herself in water not to exceed three feet deep, before she could be overta-

ken. The man, however, was captured, and at once admitted his guilt, and wholly exculpated his wretched wife from any share of the deed, or any knowledge of it until the moment the axe clave the head of his master in twoin. Such a chapter as this does not need any comment. It is easy enough to conceive how these poor wretches must have been excited by the outrageous treatment they received from their guilty master, but while the laws of the state inflict almost summary punishment upon them, they take no cognizance of the offenses against them, and their oppressors go off scot free. . Is it a cause of wonder that such scenes as this are so frequent in Slave States! Rather is it not to be wondered that they are not every day occur-

While this tregody was being enacted in the coun ry, another scene was transpiring in the Court-House town. A young man was being tried for murdering his neighbor, having first struck him with a bludgeon and then stabbed him to the heart, killing him dead all in broad daylight, and in the presence of half a lozen winesses. All this was proved clearly and beyond any sort of dispute-the first word, the blow, he stab and the death. And yet this man was declared innocent. Like young Wood, he was too respectably connected and too wealthy to fear conviction. Are jat's and gibbets reserved exclusively for " poor white men" and "riggers !"

## A SINGULAR CASE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1857. A most singular and strange affair occurred in the upper part of this city yesterday, the particulars of hich will no doubt prove interesting to your readers. From facts elicited before the Alderman who heard the case it appears that a man named John Hinkle had lived for some time back in an unhappy condition with his wife, frequently quarreling and disturbing the neighbors with squabbles which should never occur in well-regulated families. Yesterday the neighborhood was startled by loud once for the police, that ancient in titu ion but seldom found when wanting; but in this instance the cries were so vigorous and heart-rending that the attention of Officer Earnest, of the Twelfish Ward, was attracted to the spot. He furcil his way into the bouse and was informed by Hinkle that an attempt had been made upon his lite by his (Hinkle's) wife, by administering chloroform to him.

The unfaithful wife was arrested, and at the bearing her husband testified that he had gone to bed about 20 circk vesterdes morning, and he supposed that he

2 o circk yesterday morning, and he supposed that he had slept some two bours when he was awakened, and on opening his eyes he discovered his wife holding something to his noce. He immediately caught her by

be wrist, and, iff e a brave man as be is, put his head out of the window and called lustily for the police. He wife had in her hand a bundle of cotton or rage. as we were not in her hand a bundle of cours or rays scaked with roughling which it is supposed was chieve form as a bettle cortaining this drug was subsequently four a in the room and which a druggist in the neigh-borhood testified had been purchased the night pre-vious.

The evidence thus far would seem to indieste that an attempt had been made upon the life of a father and a bestoard but a Dr. Berhell, living in that vicinity, testified that he had exemined the bundle of cetten which it was alleged had been taken from the woman's head, and be the Dr. gave it as his opinion that the toth substance mon it was torgentine and oil. The Alderman, under oil the circumstances, thought it A derman, under all the circharances, monght it best to bold the woman in \$2,000 bail to answer. In the nean time a further investigation will be made into this cotten error business so as to decrmine whether any or I rote in was used or not. Many persons think the husband had the nightmane and in his fright limagined that his wife had attempted to take his life. The case at all events is a most singular one, and has given rise to no little excitement in the neighborhood.

## THE INDIANA FRAUD.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune Sin: In your article of yesterday, on the election of Indiana Senators, there are some slight and perhaps

primportant errors, which it might still be well enough

sever been referred, but this was denied by Mr. Trumbuil, who made the motion. The facts, as they tranpired, were these: At the regular session, the case of Dr. Fitch was alone before the Senate, Mr Bright, being then a member of the Senate under his election six years ago. As a matter of course, the case of Firch was at that time only referred, as it could not then be known that Bright would ever claim a seat under the togus election. The Committee on the Judicia y reperied at the regular session in favor of taking testi-moty in Fitch's case. This was resisted by Trambull

on the ground

First: That all the facts necessary to a decision of the case were then before the Senate in certified copies of the Journals of the Senate of Indiana, showing that that body had never participated in the election, and that no Joint Convention of the Legislature had ever been agreed to or held for the purpose of electing Sen-

aters: Second: That the questions of fact sought to be raised by Dr. Fitch in his written statement were whell muniterial and related to matters which the Senate of non aterial, and related to matters which the Sounce of the United States had no right to investigate, such for instance, as whether certain members of the Indiana Senate had proper or dentials when they were admitted to scats. Acc. questions which that body alone, under the Constitution of Indiana had a right to scatts.

Therefor That if any material points were in issue be because the practice, he invisited that they must be sattled.

There's that it any marks points were in base of the twen the parties, he insisted that they must be sattled by the record—the journals of the Iodiana Legislature—and that parol evidence in regard to their was insisted. Mr. Trumball made a some shat elaborata speech upon this subject, which was published in Tae

The Senate got rid of the question at the regular ses

The Senate got rid of the question at the regular session by laxing the whole subject on the table.

At the Extra Session, Gen. Bright was sworn in as a new Senater, add so soon as the Committees were formed the protests and other papers relating to the election of Senators in Indiana which were applied to Bright's case as well as that of Frich, and in which he was named as illegally elected, were on motion of Mr. Trumbull re-referred to the Judiciary Committee, who at a subsequent day reported back a resolution authorizing testimony to be taken in both cases of a similar character to the resolution before reported in regard to Frich aione. Trumbull moved to amend by declaring it he duty of the Senate to proceed at the then Session to the examination and settlement of the contested seats from Indiana.

to the examination and settlement of the contested seats from Indiana.

Gen. Bright then stated that his case had never been reterred; white Mr. Trun bult insisted that he had intended to move, and supplied he had mived, the reference of both cases. The Journal was appealed to and fully sustained Mr. Trunbull's statement. The whole subject was then again laid upon the table. During the last hour of the session, and while Mr. Trumbull was not in the Souste, a motion was unde and estried to alter the Journal by striking out that part touching the reference of Mr. Bright's ease. Mr. Trambull, on coming in moved a resensideration of this vote, which was the last thing done in regard to the meeter, the foundard seam after adjustating size at a 11 is server, the Counte even after a portoting sine ata. It is int as the majority refused to take any action in regard to Fitch's case, which was twice referred and got rill of the subject as often so it was called up by laying it on the table; but it is nevertheless proper that the true state of facts as they existed should be known.

You seem to take it for grant d that when Bright and Fitch are ejected from the Seaste, as they eventually must be if action can ever be g t upon their cases, the Governor will have the right to reappoint them during the recess of the Leave. the recess of the Legislature That this is the expectaion and design of those who have been seeking t for this case by getting up numsterial issues is more than probable; but it is difficult to perceive how the Serare can dedice that the effice of Senaters was ever filled by an election which they have pronunced void; and unless the effice has once be n filled, the vacancy is not such an one, as has often been decided, as th Governor can fill.

A CITIZEN OF THE WEST.

March 19, 1857.

We learn that a French Protestant Clergyman, who has come to the United States to procure a new home for his flock of some five hundred Waldenses, is warting to treat with the Emigrant Aid and Hone stead Company, whose charter is now before the Legislature. These people will be a most valuable consistion to any community and whether they ettle in Kansas, Delaware, Maryland or Virginia, the State of their adoption will have gained an bonest, industrious and intelligent body of citizens.

THE BAHAMA -- From the Bahamas we have files dated at Nassau, N. P., on the 28th ult. The resident merchants had petitioned for an alteration in the present high tariff. The Governor sent a message to the Legislature on the 27th ult., in which he alludes to a teport made by the French Consular Agent to the underwriters on the "Spoil System," as he termed it. of the wreckers. His Excellency says: "The Governor informed Count Persigny that it was possible that a Consular Agent might be engaged in wrecking himself, and perhaps participated in the spoil so graphically described in the statement of the French underwriters."

THE WISE-POISONING CASE AT STOUGHTON, MASS -The examination of the witnesses in this case has been concluded. On Friday afternoon the counsel for the defense delivered his argument, expressing his convictions that there was no evidence sufficient to warrant the holding of the defendant (Hoses B. Briggs for trial. There is a great sympathy felt for Briggs to and around Stoughton, and his acquittal would be halled with great gratification by his fellow-

THE DEATH PENALTY IN RHODE ISLAND .- The Legislature of Rhode Island has finally come to a decisien upon this question. The Providence Journal of

sien upon this question. The Providence Journal of Satoriay morning says:

"The House, by a vote of 38 to 20, resolved that every person who shall commit murder shall be impaired for life." and by a vote of 48 to 19, refused to declare that murder committed by a convict in the State Prison shall be punished with death. On the after question, the strongest advocates of capital punishment united with the extreme philanthrepists, holding that human life ought not to be held more secred in the State Prison than out of it. The Senate concurred with the House on the first of these propositions and the law on this subject therefore will remain as it has been since the year 1853, when capital punishment was abolished."

OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA -A correspondent of Oldest Mas in America —A correspondent of The Cassville (Gr. Scandard says that there is now living in Murray County, Ga., on the waters of Holly Creek, a Revolutionary veteran who has attained the age of 134. His name is John Hames. He is known throughout the region in which he lives by the appellative, "Grantir Hames." Grantir is contracted for Grandeire. A grandeire he truly is. As I was on my way to visit this relic of the appired eight-sent contury. I inquired of an oldish gentleman of about sixty if he knew tim. "Oh yes, I know him," said he, "he is my grandfather." chn Hames was born in Mecklenburg County,

Va. and was a ladten years old when Washington was in his cradle. He was thirty two when Braddock met his defeat in the Monongabela. He and several of his neighbors set forth to join the headstrong and Ill-fated commander, but, after several days' march, were turned back by the news of his overthrow. He migrated to South Carolina nearly a hundred years ago. He was in thirteen considerable conflicts during ago. He was in thirteen considerable conflicts during the War of Independence, and in skirmishes and rengeniters with Indians, with Tories and with British, times beyond memory. He was with Gates at Canden, with Mergan at the Cownens, with Greene at Hillaboro and Eutaw, and with Marion in many a bold rush into a Tory camp or red-coat quarters.

DISCRIMINATING TOLLS.

REPORT OF MR COMMISSIONER PITZ-

We have received a copy of the Report made last week to the Canal Board by Mr. Commissione: Firstush. It will be remembered that alone of all the members of the Board, Mr F tzhugh entirely rejected the idea of the proposed discrimination. His reasons we tow proceed to give.

Taking the five years, 1852-1856 inclusive, he has made a table, of which the totals are as follows;

Fusiness of Eric Crusi. | Surfaces of Welland Canal. Title. | Title. Total. | Total. Total. | Mr. Firrough rext gives a table showing the busiress of the railroads competing with the canal, exolusive of the Erie line, for the five years, 1802-1806 inclusive, by which it appears that in that time these roads have carried property which, if carried by the Eric Caral would have yielded \$2,990,370 to the

State Treasury.

Next we come to the question of the effect of dis comparation; on this we quote Mr. Fitzbugh verbally: The trade in question could not bear the proposed

in position.

The distance from Rechester to fide-water at Troy is 262 miles; from O-wego, 202; Rome, 118; Whitehall, 20. All of these ports a regards all property de tined to or received from the shorts of Lokee Ede, Hurroy, Michigan and Superior, are for the purposes of "distring mation to be deemed and considered as far from tide-water as the city of Ruffalo, 350 miles, and to be charged with tolls accordingly. They would be charged with toll in addition to what they now pay, as followed Rechester, on 25 miles do a Whitehall, 259 miles do a. The property declined from Rochester must page

do: Rome, 35 miles do.; Whitehall, 350 miles do.

The property destined from Rochester must pass
from the lake to Rochester by a radroad of him miles.
That to Rome ever the Waterlown and Rome roat, 37
miles, and that to Whitehall over the Northern Radroat from Ogdensburgh to Lake Champlain, 118 miles, and thence through Lake Champiair. The Rome and Watertewn are Ogdensburgh roads are important obstacle of trace and travel, entirely within the limits of the set frace and thavel, entirely within the limits of the own State, having stready done much, and destited to do more, if un'rammeled by sectional legislation, to excelor the energies and resources of extensive (and before their construction), saquestored distincts, and to the existence and maintenance of which the control of the through fright between the great West and tidenance is in the markle. Be fiale is the chief and me t successful of the com-

miles note of canal navigation to tidewater than Oswego On the other hand. Oswego has to pass the wege. On the other hand, Oswego has to pass the Wellard Canal, occupying full three days on the sverage, paying, besides the toils on earge, an avarage that e of \$10 for toil on vessel and towing through the Canal, and in add from to these the Lake Ontario verge of ene hundred and fifty miles, to which must be noded additional traurance equal to from 4 to 24 cents per tun on agricultural products.

The tell on 155 miles of the Eric Causi an merchan-duse is per tun of 2,000 lbs., Cn the Wei and Caral, per tun gross, Difference in layor of Oswego..... Difference in favor of Oswego.....

The Oswego Caual has done more than any other tare work, by her competition and reduction of tra-tices of freight, to swell the volume of Western trade through our canals, and has brought to the treasury four hundred and odd thousand dollars on down freight in revenue the last year. It is proposed, under the expectation of putting meney into our treasury, to impose on its trade an accitional toil, nearly equal to its present contribution to the canal fond, and it is insisted that the trade will bear it, and that this cawal can and wall respond to this demand. A brief trial of the ex-perment would dispel this dream, while the State will in the mean time have lost by the experiment certainly halt the present income of this canal, and instead of caining \$300 000 to \$500,000, as is claimed, will have

st at least \$2.0 0.00. Every article burdened with dis rice insting tolls will select the Canal, and to the loss of this trade we may add the present tells upon it. A few facts will denon-strate better than figures that the trade will bear no rew impositions. Of the corn from Lake Erie as compared with Buffalo slone, Oswege last year received in round numbers 3 50,000 bushels, Buffalo 9,600,000

Fallow, Lard On ... 1,871,766 bbls.

businels, and of other articles as follows

Wires ... 6,000,000 bash. 8 503,107 bash.
With the exception of wheat, drawn to Oswego by
her unrivoled milling facilities, the portion of this vast
commerce which fails to the lot of the Oswego Canal,
is an all indeed, even last year when her recepts were
largely increased by disasters to navigation on the
Western portion of the Eric Canal.
A small importion will diminish this share. A large
ore will deal by the trade, and transfer it, not to the
Eric Canals but to railroads and other competitors. re te demonstration that this trade can bear no further imposition, if it could it would after nearly a thirty sears' contest, have taken a larger share of the great

Upper Lake trade. Neither can it be borne by that person of the trace felling to Rochester, Cape Vincent or Ordensburgh.

What would become of this trade under "Discrim-

The following statement shows where this trade now goes, as far as it is composed of the great leading products, flour, wheat, corn and other grains; and the transportation of these to tide water, whether on the transportation of these to tide water, whether on the belaware, the Chesapeake, the Hudson, or St. Lawrence or to the cocan at Portland or Boston, controls and gives direction to the merchandise returning to the interior of the great West for the consumption of her lawking.

STATE MET showing the quantity of Flour and Wheat, Cormand other Grain, imported from the Western States and from Canada, at the principal receiving points on Lokes Eric, Catarion and the St. Lawrence, in the year 1886, and the total in Grain, including Flour at 41 basis per harril, raise materies at 1875.

Flour, Wheat, Carm, Other bits, basis, basis, Grain, 30,000 (not reported.)

Der Rickers and Section			
Buffalo	7,965,671 900,060	9,612,477	1,963,278
Profesier 60 768	8,000,765	112,634,0	219,461
Cape Vincent 163,7/8 Cycle meburgh 354,964 Mon-rest 540,668	191,574 616,997 546,919	157,975 83,421	37,432 16,509
Total	16,575,756	13,683,084	2,350,280
Place, bols	Wheat, by.	1411	Total 1,575,090 25,690,050
Budaio 60,960 Suspension Bridge (Supp	need from Det	#2,241 rist & porth-	2 270,358
	rn shorty of L	and case )	4.441,300

Shut out this trade from any of these channels in thich it now runs, and the laws of trade will drive it into the others in about the same proportion that they now command it. Buffale would receive her portion, with how much increase to the tolls of the canal, may be inferred from the following statement, which shows

The imports from the West, and the shipments by Candl of a few articles at Englain and Orwego, for the mason of 1858.

EUTYALO. - ONWESO. - SURVEY. 

9,494,916 3,916,719 1,871,700 1,147,128 Thus it appears, of the leading articles of flour, pork, beef bacon, lard, tallow and oil arriving at Buffelo, but a very small portion is shipped by caoal. Of flour, but a very small portion is shipped by caoal.

if we include 360,000 bbls. manufactured at Black Rock, the canal does not get one barrel in twenty, while at Oswego, with a receipt from Lake Eric of only 60,000 bbls. of flour, near 400,000 bbls. were shipped